SADDOZAIS IN MULTAN

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Saddozais
IN MULTAN

A resume of events connected with the History of Saddozais in Multan from 1652 AD to 1966 AD.

by

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INTRODUCTION

On the occasion of Jashn-i-Multan, this year, my father asked me to prepare a summary of all the important events of Saddozai rule in Multan. This he wanted at the instance of his friend Mr. Inayat Ali Shah Gardezi, Head Master, Government Pilot Secondary School, Multan, in whose school an exhibition of old manuscripts and other antiquities was being held during the Jashn-i-Multan. Week, and who in this connection stood in need of some historical data relating to, besides other times, the period of Saddozai rule in Multan.

Since I had made a thorough study of Tazkira-tul-Maluk, an authentic history of Saddozais, I gladly undertook to do the assignment entrusted to me. But when I started the work it just came to my mind that it would be better to write a readable booklet of permanent historical value instead of compiling a loose summary of certain events for a specific use.

This, however, required a study of more books, which I did, and gathered all the necessary information for incorporation into this booklet, with the object of giving a brief but graphic history of Saddozais in Multan, containing an account of their origin, their advent in Multan, their glorious role in the administration of this territory, through a chain of illustrious Saddozai Governors of Multan, and their brave struggle to protect their hearths and homes against the inroads of the Sikh marauders and regular Sikh forces of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. It is, now, for the readers to judge how far I have succeeded in my endavour to achieve the above object. I intended to publish the treatise on the eve of first Jashn-i Multan (16th Nov. 1966), which had given birth to the idea of writing it, but my difficulties in finding a good typist and arranging for the satisfactory printing of the manuscript stood in the way of publishing it according to the schedule and on the occasion which was most suitable for its publication.

I am highly indebted to my father, Mohammad Khan, retired Deputy Inspector of Schools, who encouraged and helped me greatly in writing the booklet and who edited and corrected the manuscript. I am also grateful to Ch. Abdul Latif (Amratsari) Advocate, a luminary of our Multan Bar, who was kind enough to read the manuscript and who suggested some improvements in diction.

My thanks are also due to my uncle Lt. Col. M.K. Durrani George Cross, who, at my request, went through the manuscript and made some important corrections, and to reverened Agha Sher Ahmad Khamosh, who very kindly wrote the Foreward of the booklet.

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Multan
8-December, 1966.

FOREWARD

A peep into the magnificient past of one's own family is always inspiring to the younger generation, and it is only on this account that the study of pages of history has always helped the readers in buliding up a greater future for themselves. It is only in the valleys and ruins of History that one comes across decayed but brilliant spots of heroism, courage, steadfastness and perseverance against all difficult and dangerous odds which herald the approach of ever lasting achievements.

The present treatise proceeding from the pen of Umar Kamal Khan Saddozai, Advocate of Multan, is really a grand attempt in the study of Saddozais of Multan, which family belongs to the chief clan of Abdali tribe of Afghans. In an easy and convincing style he has catalogued the important events and adventures of Saddozai Khans of Multan. Though the young historian has mainly confined himself to the Saddozais of Multan only, but the treatise otherwise promises to develope into a complete and comprehensive history of Saddozai family scattered all over the West Pakistan. Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, king of Kabul, at one period of history settled in Ludhiana, East Punjab, in 1848, and it is strange irony of fate that in 1947 the descendants of that family migrated from there into Pakistan. Shah Zaman, the brother of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, lies buried in Sarhand, within the premises of the Shrine of Mujaddad Alf-i-Sani. Such scattered chapters of history need always to be completely compiled and collected for the benefit of those who look up to future deriving inspiration from the past. History is not a collection of events, figures and facts only and neither a history of a tribe, nor a nation is its exclusive heritage and treasure It belongs to all, and acts as a guiding star for all times; and such is this Chapter of the history presented to us in this booklet.

Multan,

Agha Sher Ahmad Khan Khamosh,
Advocate.

Dated : 6-12-1966

Chronology of Important Events in the History of Saddozais.

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1. Birth of Hazrat Sadullah alias Hazrat Saddu s/o Malik Saleh Abdali—Sunday, 18th Zil-Haj 965/A H.

2. Birth of Khawaja Khizar Khan the eldest son of Hazrat Saddu—Ist Ramzan, 990/A.H.

3. Election of Hazrat Saddu as Chief of all the Afghan Tribes in Khurasan.—22-Zil-Haj, 1006/A.H.

4. Shah Abbas, the Great, confers on Hazrat Saddu the title of Amir-i-Afghans.—1132/A.H.

5. Abdali Tribe shifts from the neighbour hood of Kandhar to Safa.—1132/A.H.

6. Death of Hazrat Saddu, Amir-i-Afghans.—Thursday lst Rajab 1036/A.H.

7. Abdication and death of Khawaja Khziar Khan.—
   2-Moharram, 1037/A.H.

8. Election of Maudud Khan, second son of Hazrat Saddu, as Amir-i-Afghans.—1037/A.H.

9. Death of Maudud Khan in a battle with Mir Yahya Diwan. 1053/A.H.

10. Sultan Khuda Dad son of Khawaja Khizar Khan defeats Shah Hussain Khan son of Maudud Khan and assumes the Amirate, and styles himself as Sultan.—1055-A.H./1648-A.D.

11. Shah Hussain Khan settles in Multan.—1059-A.H./1652-A.D.

12. Conquest of Arghasan by Sultan Khudadad.—
    1070-A.H./1663-A.D.

13. Death of Sultan Khudadad.—2-Safar, 1074 A.H./1667 AD

14. Sultan Qalundar Khan succeeds his father Sultan Khudadad and death of Sultan Qalundar Khan during the siege of Kandhar.—Rabi-ul-Awal, 1074-A.H./1667-A.D.

15. Sultan Inayat succeeds his elder brother, Sultan Qalundar. 1074-A.H/1667-A.D.

16. Rebellion of Sarmust Sultan against Sultan Inayat, his defeat and death.—1076-A.H./1669-A.D.

17. The murder of Sultan Inayat, Sultan Hayat succeeds his elder brother.—22-Rabi-ul-Sani/1078-A.H. 1671/A.D.

18. Defeat of Sultan Hayat at the hands of Iranian Emperor. 1091/A.H.

19. Jafir Sultan, cousin of Sultan Hayat Khan succeeds in Khurasan.— 1092/A.H.

20. Sultan Hayat migrates to Multan and settles there permanently.—14-Shawal, 1093/A.H.

21. Shah Abdullah Khan s/o Sultan Hayat Khan succeeds Jafir Sultan.—1104/A.H.

22. Ahmad Shah s/o Zaman Khan born at the house of his maternal uncle Jalal Khan in Multan.—About 1121/A.H.

23. Capture of Herat by Shah Abdullah Khan who styles himself as Shah-i-Khurasan,—Ramzan/1124-A.H.

24. Death of Prince Asadullah Khan s/o Shah Abdullah Khan during fight with Mehmood Ghilzai.—Zeqad,/1132-A.H.

25. Death of Zaman Khan father of Ahmad Shah.—Shaban, 1133/A.H.

26. Assassination of Shah Abdullah Khan at the hands of Qasim Khan Zafran Khel.—23-Muharram,/1134-A.H.

27. Muqarrab Khan s/o Sultan Hayat Khan proceeds to Herat from Multan, defeats Qasim Khan and succeeds his brother Shah Abdullah Khan and puts Ghulam Qasim Khan to Death.– Shaban/1134-A.H.

28. Shah Muqarrab Khan abdicates in favour of his nephew Muhammad Khan s/o Shah Abdullah Khan and migartes to Multan.—Ramzan/1134-A.H.

29. Ahmad Shah leaves Multan and proceeds to Herat to meet his brother Zulfiqar Khan and his captivity in Kandhar. 1135/A.H.

30. Internecine war between Abdalis. Shah Allah Yar Khan s/o Shah Abdullah Khan proceeds from Multan and Shah Muhammad Khan abdicates in his favour and returns to Multan. Shah Allah Yar Khan becomes king of Khurasan. Shawal/1136/A.H.

31. Sultan Hayat Khan dies in Multan.—1141/A.H.

32. Shah Allah Yar Khan abdicates and proceeds to Multan and settles permanently in Multan. He was the last Khudakka Saddozai Shah of Khurasan.—Ramzan/1144-A H.

33. Zahid Khan Saddozai is appointed Governor of Multan. 1155/A.H.

34. Abdul Aziz Khan Khudkka Saddozai s/o Sultan Hayat succeeds Zahid Khan as Governor of Multan.—1160-A.H.

35. Ahmad Shah elected king of Afghanistan. He styles himself Shah-i-Durr-i-Dauran.—1160-A-H

36. Death of Abdul Aziz Khan and Zahid Khan. Shakir Khan Saddozai succeeds Abdul Aziz Khan.—1162/A.H.

37. Death of Shakir Khan and Ali Mohammad Khan Khugani succeeds him as Governor of Multan.—1165-A.H.

38. Annexation of Multan by Ahmad Shah.—1165-A.H./-1752-A.D.

39. Abortive attempt for the capture of Multan Fort by Mohammad Anwar Khan and his death.—1176/A.H.

40. Nawab Shuja Khans, First appointment as Governor of Multan 1177/-A.H.

41. Destruction of Kiri Sultan Hayat Khan by Jhanda Singh Gunda Singh Missel—1178/A.H.

42. Assasination of Ali Mohammad Khan Khugani and Second Term of Nawab Shuja Khan as Governor of Multan.—1181/A.H.

43. Jhanda Gunda Singh Missil attacks Multan, second time. 1181/A.H.

44. Death of Ahmad Shah and accession of Taimur Shah.—1185-A H./1773-A.D.

45. Nawab Shuja Khan dies in Shujabad.—1189/A.H.

46. Nawab Muzaffar Khan is appointed as governor of Multan 1194-A H./1779-A.D.

47. Jhanda Gunda Singh Missel attacks Multan again.—1200-A.H./1785-A.D.

48. Dismissal of Muzaffar Khan and appointment of Din Muhammad Khan, reinstatement of Nawab Muzaffar Khan. 1203/A.H.

49. Conquest of Kachi Shimali by Nawab Muzaffar Khan.—1205/A H.

50. Death of Taimur Shah and accession of Zaman Shah.—1208 A.H./1793-A.D.

51. Zaman Shah is deposed and blinded by Shah Mahmud.—1215 A.H /1800-A.D.

52. Shah Mehmud as king of Afghanistan.—1800—1803 AD.

53. Nawab Muzaffar Khan and Ranjit Sing meet each other.—1219-A H./1802-A.D.

54. Shah Shuja as king of Afghanistan.—1803—1809 AD.

55. Shah Mahamud's second term as king of Afghanistan.—1809—1818 AD.

56. First attack of Ranjit Singh on Multan—16-Zil-Haj/1221 A.H.

57. Nawab Muzaffar Khan goes to Haj—1222/A.H.

58. Mr. Elphinston visits Multan—1808/A.D.

59. The second Sikh attack on Multan—1223-A.H./1810-A.D.

60. Wafa Begum and prince Taimur visit Multan.—1223-A.H. 1810-A.D.

61. Shah Shuja visits Multan and his conflict with Nawab Muzaffar Khan—1223-A.H./1810-A.D.

62. Nawab Muzaffar Khan quarrels with Nawab of Bahawalpur—1126-A H/1812-A.D.

63. Sikhs under Dal Singh attack Multan (3rd attack)—1226-A.H 1812/A.D.

64. Phola Singh Akali attacks Multan (4th attack).—1231-A.H. 1816/A.D.

65. Sikh under Ram Diyal attack Multan (5th attack)—1232 AH 1817-A.D.

66. Sikhs' final attack on Multan (6th attack).—Jamadi-ul-Awal, 1233-A.D./January-1818.

67. The fall of Multan and the end of Saddozai Rule in Multan 23rd Rajab,/1233-A.H./1818-A.D.

68. Date of compilation of Tazkira-tul-Muluk by Ali Mohammad Khan Khudakka Saddozai.—7-Muharram, 1251/A.D.

69. Death of Ali Mohammad Khan Saddozai.—1256-A.H./1839 A.D.

70. Shah Shuja's last term as king of Afghanistan. The end of Saddozai Rule in Afghanistan.—1839—1842 A.D.

71. Annexation of Multan by British Government and end of Sikh-rule.—1264-A.H./1848-A.D.

72. The Creation of Pakistan.—14th August, 1947/A D.

Saddozais in Multan

Origin and early History of Saddozais.

The Saddozais belong to the Chief Clan of Abdali tribe of Afghans. The founder of the Saddozai Family was Hazrat Saddu-the Saint king of Khurasan. He was born near Kandhar in 965 A.H/1558 A.D, and ruled Khurasan from 1006 A.H. to 1036 A.H. He was elected as Amir by all the Afghan tribes living in Khurasan in 1006 A.H. Later on Shah Abbas the Great (Safvi) conferred on him the Title of Amir-e-Afghans. His territory extended from Kandhar to Mashhad. He was contemporary of Akbar the Great Mughal Emperor of India. He built the Town of Safa near Herat.

The Abdali Tribe under their Saddozai Chiefs played an important role during the conflict for possession of Kandhar between Iranian Safvis and Indian Mughals. First of all Shah Abbas the Great, who had lost Kandhar to Mughals recovered it by the assistance of Hazrat Saddu, Amir-e-Afghan, in 1621 A.D. Later on the Iranians lost the citedel of Kandhar to Mughals due to the treachery of their Governor, Ali Murdan Khan. Sultan Khuda Dad the grand son of Hazrat Saddu who was also known as Sultan Khudakka, was instrumental in the recapture of Kandhar by Iranian Emperor Shah Abbas, the Second, in the year 1648 A.D. When Emperor Shah Jehan's armies besieged Kandhar, Sultan Khuda Dad played an out standing role in supplementing the defences of that great city and rendered such extraordinary services to the besieged Iranians that the seemingly invincible Mughal Army, led by that great soldier, Aurangzeb, had to raise the seige.

The present Saddozais of Multan are called Khudakka Saddozais after the name of Sultan Khudakka, who was the first among the Saddozais to style himself as Sultan.

Advent of Saddozais in Multan.

Shah Hussain Khan was the first Saddozai Chief who took refuge in Multan in 1652 A.D. after his defeat at the hands of his cousin Sultan Khuda Dad. Being a supporter of Mughal Emperors, he was granted a handsome Jagir in Rangpur

(Muzaffargarh District) by Prince Aurangzeb who was then the Governor of Multan. Prince Aurangzeb knew the valuable sevices rendered by Shah Hussain Khan, during the siege of Kandhar, to the Mughal cause and was, therefore, patron of Shah Hussain Khan. Shah Hussain Khan joined Mughal Service and on account of his meritorious services in Deccan, was granted the title of Wafadar Khan by Emperor Shah Jehan. The seal of Shah Hussain Khan bore the following persian couplet :—

به لطف عنایات شاهجهان

خطاب حسین شد وفادار خان

His further meritorious services during the reign of Aurangzeb Alamgir earned for Shah Hussain Khan Haft Hazari Mansab and a Jagir of one Lac in Multan. He built a Kiri, a beautiful Mosque and a Palace called Shish Mahal with an ornamental garden at the site where the present Commissioner's House stands. This Shish Mahal remained the official residence of Saddozai Subedars and Nawabs of Multan throughout. Shah Hussain Khan died issuelss and lies buried in a fine Mausoleum near the mosque at a distance of a few yards from the Commissionr's house. Shah Hussain Khan was succeeded by his nephew, Abid Khan, who laid out a beautiful orchard well known in Multan as Abid Bagh near the site of the Aerodrome at Multan.

Abdalis under Sultan Hayat Khan.

Sultan Hayat Khan, the cousin of Shah Hussain Khan, ruled the territory of Khorasan from 1078 A.H. Giving up the traditional alliance of his family with the Safvi Kings of Iran, he joined hands whith Aurangzeb Alamgir and defeated Shah Nawaz Khan, the Iranian Governor of Kandhar. It was after fighting thirty-one battles that he brought the whole of Khorasan under his rule.

In the year 1091 A.H. the Iranian Emperor himself led a campaign against Sultan Hayat Khan and fought a pitched battle in which Sultan Hayat Khan was defeated. He left the reins of his government in the hands of his cousin Jafir Sultan and came down to Multan on the 14th of Shawal in the year 1093 A.H. in order to seek help from the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb for avenging his defeat at the hands of the Iranian Emperor. He was accompanied by his nephew Zaman Khan, the father of Ahmed Shah Durrani. Sultan Hayat Khan settled in Multan near the present Deputy Commissioner's House, built a Palace and a beautiful mosque and also laid out a beautiful garden inside his Kiri. Mention of Bagh-e-Khudakka and Kiri Khuddaka is found in old revenue and Municipal Records.

Sultan Hayat Khan settles in Multan.

Sultan Hayat Khan attempted twice to re-capture Kandhar with the help of Mughal Forces, first accompanied by Prince Muazzam and second time by Prince Muiz-ud Din, former the son and latter the grand son of Aurangzeb Almgir, but he could not succeed. After this Sultan Hayyt Khan spent a retired life in Multan with his cousin Shah Hussain Khan. He was granted a perpetual grant of Rupees Ten Thousand per month known as 'Altamgha' by the Mughal Emperor Aurangzeb. Sultan Hayat Khan died at the ripe age of 90 in the year 1141-AH. He was buried in his own garden and on his grave a wooden edifice, was built which was destroyed during the ravages of Jhanda Singh, Ganda Singh Missil of Sikhs in the year 1178 A.H., but his grave still exists in the Saddozai Grave-yard situated on the roadside near the present S. P's Bungalow (Cantonment area).

During the time Sultan Hayat Khan was spending a retired life at Multan, his eldest son Abullah Khan went to Khorasan, of his own accord, collected Afghan Forces and defeated Iranian Army in 1120 A. H. In the same year, he again defeated Hussain Wardi Khan, the Iranian Governor of Khorasan. On 15th of Ramzan, in the year 1124 A.H. Abdullah Khan captured Herat, the Capital of Khorasr, after which he styled h mself as Shah of Khorasan. Shah Abdullah Khan was a great warrior and ruled Khorasan with a firm hand for 28 years. He is a legendry figure in the history of Afghans and occupies a unique position of fame and glory.

The brith of Ahmed Shah Durrani and his early life.

Another Saddozai Ruler of outstanding historical fame is Ahmad Shah Durrani who was born in * 1121 A.H. at the house of his maternal uncle Jalal Khan Saddozai which was in the Kiri of Shah Hussain Khan. His father Zaman Khan had migrated from Safa along with Sultan Hayat Khan. Ahmad Shah lived with his father at Multan up to the age of 14. Later on he proceeded to Herat to meet his elder brother Zulfiqar Khan after his father had been killed in Herat. While on his way to Herat he was imprisoned by Mehmood Ghilzai in Kandhar. He was released from imprisonment in 1738—A.D. by Nadir Shah who after defeating Mehmood Ghilzai had captured Kandhar. Nadir Shah sent him to Mazandran along with many other Saddozai Sardars as hostages.

Impressed by his courage and intelligence Nadir Shah gave Ahamd Shah some position in his Army from which he rose to

*Date of birth of Ahmed Shah Dur-i-Dauran is author's own calculation and subject of another article.

the rank of a General by dint of his extraordinary abilities and was one of the Commanders of his armies when Nadir Shah invaded India. After the death of Nadir. Shah, Ahmad Shah proclaimed himself the king of Afghanistan and styled himself as Shah-e-Durr-e-Dauran. Ahmad Shah Durr-e-Dauran adopted the title of Durrani for his tribe. He took such a fancy to this new title that if, thereafter, any body used the word Abdali instead of Durrani he would penalize him with fine. An interesting event may be mentioned which is that he did not spare even himself in this respect and, when he once inadvertently made use of the obsolete title Abdali, he did not hesitate to impose upon himself an exorbitant fine of rupees one lakh.*

The victorious battles fought by Ahmad Shah Durrani and the great deeds performed by him during his reign, are so well known that they need not be recapitulated here. Moreover, they are beyond the scope of this short treatise.

Zahid Khan, the first Saddozai Ruler of Multan.

Abid Khan Saddozai, the nephew of Shah Hussain Khan, whose brief mention has already been made above, had a son named Zahid Khan who was a man of great learning and ability. He was Naib Subedar of Multan during the time when Mughal Sardar Nawab Zakriya Khan was the Governor of Lahore. He was, subsequently appointed Governor of Multan during the Prime Ministership of Qamar-ud-Din Khan Mughal in the reign of Muhammad Shah (Rangila). As Governor of Multan he began to show gradually, signs of acting independently and finally refused to obey the dictates from Delhi. On this Nawab Muin-ul-Mulk, the then Prime Minister of India dismissed Zahid Khan Saddozai and appointed in his place Maharaja Kaura Mal, as Governor of Multan. Zahid Khan revolted and a fierce battle took place at Zahid Khan's stronghold near Matti Tal between the forces of Zahid Khan and the Royal Forces. Zahid Khan was defeated and he took refuge in Sitpur.

Nawab Abdul Aziz Khan replaces Zahid Khan.

Maharaja Kaura Mal, on being transferred to Lahore as its Governor, got Abdul Aziz Khan Saddozai son of Sultan Hayat Khan, appointed as Governor of Multan in 1160, A.H. Since, in those days, there was great chaos in Delhi, due to the conspiracies of rival Mughal Groups, Shah Nawaz Khan, a Mughal Sardar also got himself appointed both Governor of Multan and

*Some Saddozais of Multan still adhere to the above furman of Ahmed Shah Dur-i-Dauran and style themselves as Durranis.

Lahore. Hearing this Zahid Khan rushed to Delhi, made an alliance with Shah Nawaz Khan and brought him with his Lashkur to capture Multan. Abdul Aziz Khan Saddozai, the then Governor of Multan fortified himself in the Multan Fort and sent for help from Mahraja Kaura Mal, the Imperial Governor of Punjab who rushed to Multan. A battle ensued in the year 1162 A.H. between the combined Forces of Abdul Aziz Khan Khudakka Saddozai and Maharaja Kaura Mal, on one side and the Lushkar of Shah Nawaz Khan Mughal assisted by Zahid Khan Saddozai on the other. During the fight that took place near the Mausoleum of Shah Shams Subzwari, Abdul Aziz Khan Saddozai and Shah Nawaz Khan Mughal were killed. The Lushkar of Nawab Shah Nawaz Khan was completely routed and Kaura Mal won the battle.

Zahid Khan, though survived the battle, was so much shocked and grieved due to the defeat that he died on the third day after the battle. He was buried near Shah Hussain Khans Mausoleum. Zahid Khan was very generous and kind to the general public. When acting as Governor of Multan, he purchased the Lange Khan garden, situated near Kiri Afghanan from Lange Khan Khugani for Rupees Twelve Thousand and reserved it as an endowment for the use of general public and it has been a public resort to this day.

Nawab Abdul Aziz Khan Saddozai is lying buried by the side of Sultan. Hayat Khan near the present S. P's residence. He was also a man of great learning and was a political figure of his time. Though Zahid Khan and Abdul Aziz Khan belonged to the same Saddozai family, yet, on account of personal rivalry, they were in the opposite camps and fought against each other.

Nawab Shakir Khan Governor of Multan.

It is interesting to note that Shakir Khan son of Zahid Khan Saddozai also fought in the above mentioned battle on the side of Kaura Mal and Abdul Aziz Khan and thus against his own father. It has been stated in the Tazkira-tul-Maluk that Shah Nawaz Khan was killed by Shakir Khan in the beginning of the battle. While in the prime of his life Shakir Khan had left his father and joined the service of Nasir Khan, the then Mughal Governor of Kabul. He rapidly rose to high rank in the Mughal Army by virtue of his personal courage and bravery. When Kaura Mal advanced towards Multan to help Abdul Aziz Khan, the Governor, Shakir Khan commanded the Forces of Kaura Mail. As Maharaja Kaura Mal had to look after the administration of the Punjab, and as Abul Aziz Khan his nominee had died in the battle, he entrusted the Governorship of Multan to Shakir Khan. Maharaja Kaura Mal was slain on 12th

April 1752 at the hands of Ahmad Shah Durrani who was then in the Punjab for the conquest of Hindustan. But during the conflict between Muin-ul-Mulk and Qamar ud Din Khan, Shakir Khan took sides with Muin-ul-Mulk and so Qamar-ud-Din Khan got him dismissed, appointing in his place Khawja Hassan as Governor of Multan. He was the last Governor of Multan under the Mughals.

Annexation of Multan by Ahmad Shah Durrani.

In the meantime, Panjab, including the Subedari of Multan was annexed by Ahmed Shah Durrani, who appointed Ali Muhammad Khan Khugani as Governor of Multan in 1165 A.H. Shakir Khan Saddozai died young in the year 1165 A. H. and was buried near the Mausoleum of Shah Hussain Khan.

In 1172 A.H. Marhatta hordes attacked Multan and Ali Mohamad Khan Khugani without resisting the Marhattas retreated to Khairpur (Bahawalpur) and the Marhattas captured the City and Fort of Multan and the people were subjected to loot and arson for some time but on the approach of Ahmad Shah Durrani the Marhattas fled in haste and Ali Mohammad Khan came back to take over Multan.

An event of reckless bravery happened in Multan in 1176 A.H. Muhammad Anwar Khan, grandson of Sultan Hayat Khan who was a youngman of wayward propensities, collected a number of irresponsible youngsters, entered surreptitiously into the Multan Fort, in the absence of the Killadar, put to death all those guards of the fort who resisted them, imprisoned the rest of them, shut the gates of the fort and proclaimed himself King of Multan. The Killadar came after rwo days and forced open the gate. Mohammad Anwar Khan entrenched himself in Dam Dama (Irk). Lacking provisions they were forced to come out. In desperation they fell upon the fort's guards but were outnumbered and butchered to a man. Mohammad Anwar Khan's corpse was handed over to his brother Mohammad Sharif Khan, and it was buried near the grave of Sultan Hayat Khan.

Nawab Shuja Khan's first term as Governor.

In the year 1177 A H. Ahmad Shah Durrani did not extend the period of Ali Mohammad Khan's appointment as Governor of Multan and in his place Shuja Khan Saddozai son of Zahid Khan was appointed as Governor. Ali Mohammad Khan handed over the charge of Multan to the new Governor and migrated to Khairpur of Ex. Bahawalpur State. Shuja Khan was a very hard task master and so offended many people with the result hat Ahmad Shah Durrani dismissed him and recalled

Ali Muhammad Khan Khugani. Shuja Khan Saddozai refused to hand over the charge of Multan. Consequently a fight took place between Shuja Khan and Ali Mohammad Khan at Mari Sital about five miles from Multan. Shuja Khan was defeated and after his arrest he was interned in the Multan Fort. All his property together with that of his nephew Hassan Khan was confiscated.

Assasination of Nawab Ali Mohammad Khan Khugani and the reasons behind it.

Ali Mohammad Khan, who was Mohsin Zai Khugani, was a very shrewed, resourceful, and a courageous man and a good administrator. He served Ahmed Shah Durrani in various capacities for about 18 years. During his governorship of Multan, its revenues rose to 19 Lacs of rupees. He was a great builder and the rampart (Alung) of the City of Multan, which still exists, but is now in ruins, was constructed by Ali Mohammad Khan. He also built a mosque in the centre of the city which stands to this day and is wrongly called Masjid Wali Mohammad Khan. The Irrigation Canal known as Nala Ali Mohammad Khan (also wrongly called Nala Wali Mohammad Khan), was as well, constructed by him. He was so rich, that, when Ahmad Shah Durrani got annoyed with him and ordered his assasination, he offered to pay one Karor of Rupees to his master for sparing his life. He, along with his son,* was, however, put to death by the order of Ahmad Shah in 1181-A.H./1760 A.D. on account of two serious charges against him, firstly that he maltreated Shuja Khan Saddozai while in imprisonment in the Multan Fort, and, secondly, that when in the year 1178 A.H. the Sikhs of Jhanda Gunda Singh Missil attacked the Kiri of Sultan Hayat Khan, Ali Mohammad Khan, inspite of having means to help, sent no help from the Fort to the besieged Saddozai's, who fought the Sikhs bravely for nine hours. In this fight 35 Saddozais who were near relatives of Ahmad Shah. along with scores of other. Pathans, lost their lives. Property worth fifty lacs of rupees belonging to the Saddozais, was plundered by the Sikhs. Sharif Khan grandson of Sultan Hayat Khan and the cousin of Ahmad Shah Durrani along with his two sons and a nephew, after receiving several serious wounds fell into the hands of Sikhs who kept them imprisoned for three years. For his and his son's return Ahmad Shah Durrani paid Rs. 14,000/- to the Sikhs as ransom.

*His descendants are now living in a village called Bunga Ihsan Bibi of Bahawal Nagar District.

Nawab Shuja Khan's second term.

All the property of Ali Mohammad Khan was, on confiscation, given to Shuja Khan who also succeeded Ali Mohammad Khan as governor of Multan. He was awarded the title of Safdar Jang by Ahmad Shah Durrani. In his second term of governorship of Multan, Shuja Khan was a changed man. He proved to be the most successful Subedar of his time. He was kind, generous and just ruler of Multan—a good administrator and a great builder. He founded several towns like Khangarh, Ghazanfar Garh, Shujabad and Sikanderabad and also rebuilt the Fort of Multan.

In the year 1171 A.D., during his rule the Fort of Multan once remained besieged by the Sikhs of Jhanda Ganda Singh Misil for forty days. The Sikhs raised the seige and fled away on the approach of Jehan Khan, a Commandar of Ahmad Shah Durrani. Shuja Khan remained the Subedar of Multan upto 1181 A.H. In 1181 A.H./1752 A.D. Taimur Shah dismissed Shuja Khan Saddozai and in his place Haji Sharif Khan Saddozai was appointed as Governor of Multan. In protest, Shuja Khan along with all the Suddozais of Multan retired to Shujabad from where he continued to rule independently. The new Governor was not successful due to open conflict between him and Shuja Khan. In those days this couplet was in every mouth which reflected on the capabilities of the new Governor :

آمد حاجی شریف ـ نه ربیع شد نه خریف

On this several governors were changed successively, such as Sharif Khan Taklu, Din Muhammad Khan Saddozai and Madat Khan, but none was successful. Sharif Khan Taklu refused to hand over charge to Madat Khan and fortified himself. On this Shuja Khan sent his son along with Bahawal Khan Dadpotra to besiege the Fort. This combind force besieged the Multan Fort and captured it after 18 days but they had to make a hasty retreat on the approach of Sikh Army under the command of Jhanda Singh Ganda Singh who were called by Sharif Khan Taklu. The Sikh army captured the Multan Fort and advanced towards the Shujabad Fort which they kept under siege for a period of one month. It was with difficulty that Shuja Khan repulsed the Sikhs. Afterwards Shuja Khan captured Multan and continued to rule till his death. On his death in 1189 A.H Shuja Khan was buried outside the Town of Shujabad. Though his Rule was disturbed by predatory attacks of Sikhs and Dad Potras several times, he succeeded in establishing a strong and semi-independent Rule in the Subedari of Multan.

Appointment of Nawab Muzaffar Khan as Governor of Multan.

After the death of Shuja Khan, the peace of Multan was again disturbed by the Sikhs who continued ravaging the Province for several years without any let, or hinderance. It was in the year 1194 A H./1779-A D. that Taimur Shah himself came to Multan; captured the Fort and turned out the Sikhs who were killed in large numbers. He then formally appointed Nawab Muzaffar Khan, the son of Shuja Khan as the Governor of Multan and bestowed on him the title of "Rukanud-Daula", He was at that time 23 years old.

On account of the ravages made by the Sikhs the economic condition of Multan was so bad that Taimur Shah Durrani reduced the amount of revenue to be received from Multan to rupees three lac and this reduced amonut also, Nawab Muzaffar Khan was reluctant to pay, but, since Saddozais of Multan, particularly, the family of Nawab Muzaffar Khan, owned vast tracts of land , had built many Forts and were hereditary Subedars of Multan, Nawab Muzaffar Khan thought it expedient not to refuse the offer of Subedari and agreed to pay the amount. Thus, began the long and eventful rule of Nawab Muzaffar Khan in Multan. In the life-time cf his father he had gained considerable experience of administration in his father's personal Jagirs in the Taalluqas of Shujabad and Muzaffargarh. He built the Fort and Town of Muzaffargarh which he named after his own name. In the beginning of his rule the Sikh marauders of the Bhangi Missil attacked Multan which was repulsed by the Nawab, inflicting heavy losses. Later on Karam Singh Bhangi in conjuction with Sahib Khan Sial came to Multan with a large force to avenge his defeat, but Nawab Muzaffar Khan, again, defeated them after a bloody engagement.

Taimur Shah ordered Nawab Muzaffar Khan to raise an army for the conquest of Bahawalpur which was then under Bahawal Khan Dad Potra. He paid one lac of rupees to Nawab Muzaffar Khan for the expenses of this punitive expedition against Bahawal Khan. The Nawab was reluctant to launch this expedition as Dad Potras were his heredilary allies. The expedition was led by Abdul Karim Khan Babar who seemingly made a surprise attack on Bahawal Khan, but the latter was already well prepared for it and gave a tough fight. In the angagement Abdul Karim Khan was severely wounded and his forces were put to rout.

In the sixth year of Nawab Muzaffar Khan's rule, Multan was again attacked by Jhanda Ganda Singh with a Sikh contingent of large size, but they only contented themselves with loot in the suburbs of Multan and went away without any sizeable again.

Suspension of Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

In the year 1200 A.H. another expeditionary force was sent to Bahawalpur under the command of Ahmad Khan Nurzai, but this time also the expedition did not succeed, as Nawab Muzaffar Khan was not supporting the expedition whole-heartedly. In 1203 A.H. Taimur Shah himself came to Multan for the subjugation of Dad Potras. Taimur Shah was none too happy over the conditions prevailing in Multan, in particular on account of the unsuceessful expeditions led against the Dad Potras, the swollen arrears of land revenue outstanding against Nawab Muzaffar Khan whose attitude towards the centre was hostile. History reveals that reports had reached Taimur Shah tha tthe Nawab had assumed a stiff attitude against him which smacked of independence and even revolt. This was toomuch to be tolerated and before long Taimur Shah rushed to make his presence felt and suspended Nawab Muzaffar Khan forthwith, appointing Din Moham.mad Khan Khudakka. This change was however short lived Soon after the Dad Potras were brought down on their kness, Nawab Muzaffar Khan was reinstated on the recommendation of Wafadar Khan Saddozai the Prime Minister of the Shah who clarified the Nawab's position and put in a good word about his fidelity.

The conquest of Kachi Shimali.

In the year 1205 A.H. Muzaffar Khan led an expeditionary force to Kachi Shimali (Dera Ismail Khan District) on the order of Taimur Shah. He captured Nowshehra Fort at the very outset of his campaign, but Mankera Fort was captured after a siege of nine months during which he attacked the Fort several times at personal risk. Taimur Shah who had then returned from India and was at Multan, was greatly rejoiced on hearing the news of the fall of Mankera Fort, and reduced the land revenue of Multan by fifty thousand rupees as a mark of appreciation of the success achieved by Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

Death of Taimur Shah.

Taimur Shah was not keeping good health in those days and this was his last visit to Multan. From Multan he went to Peshawar and from there to Kabul where he died soon after. After the death of Taimur Shah Nawab Muzaffar Khan cared less for the successors of Taimur Shah and began to show signs of independence.

Conflict between Nawab Muzaffar Khan and Nawab Abdul Samad Khan.

Nawab Abdul Samad Khan Badozai who had served Ahmad Shah Durrani in various capacities and had amassed huge

wealth, became so proud that he cared very little for the authority of Nawab Muzaffar Khan. He without taking permission from Nawab Muzaffar Khan had built a fort at a distance of 18 miles from Multan near the tomb of Hazrat Daud Jahanian. Nawab Muzaffar Khan sent a force to besiege the Fort and punish him ; but Abdul Samad Khan, somehow escaped from the Fort and reached Kabul. Through the good offices of Sird ar Fateh Khan Barakzai, he managed to get orders of his appointment from Mehmud Shah, the grandson of Ahmed Shah, as Governor of Multan in place of Nawab Muzaffar Khan. Thereafter he came back to his Jagirs at Daira Din Panah, raised an army to force Nawab Muzaffar Khan to hand over the charge of Multan. Abdul Samad Khan tried to cross the river Chenab at Raj Ghat, but Nawab Muzaffar Khan made his attempt at the crossing unsuccessful. The forces of both the Nawabs faced each other for six weeks during which three bloody engagements took place.

Re-instatement of Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

In the meantime on the written representation of Saddozais of Multan and particularly on the intercession of Nawab Din Muhammad Khan Saddozai who was the cousin of Shah Mahmud, the orders of Abdul Samad Khan's appointment were withdrawn and Nawab Muzaffar Khan was reinstated. At this Nawab Abdul Samad Khan took refuge in his fort at Daira Din Panah. Nawab Muzaffar Khan pursued him and laid siege to his fort. Abdul Samad Khan sought the help of Mir Alam Khan Nazim of Dera Ghazi Khan who was the brother of Ahmad Khan Nurzai. Mir Alam Khan sent his forces for the rescue of Nawab Abdul Samad Khan and his family. A bloody fight took place between the two opposing forces. Nawab Muzaffar Khan, after sustaining heavy losses raised the siege and went to Muzaffargarh. Nawab Abdul Samad Khan fearing that Nawab Mnzaffar Khan would renew his attack after receiving reinforcement from Multan, left the fort and fled to Dera Ghazi Khan with his family, but he left behind a strong contingent to defend the fort. Nawab Mnzaffar Khan brought siege guns from Muzaffargarh and razed the fort of Daira Din Panah to the ground.

Nawab Sarfraz Khan as Governor of Multan.

In the year 1218 A.H. during the reign of Shah Shuja, Nawab Muzaffar Khan, Muhammad Sarbuland Khan Saddozai, Nawab of Dera Ismail Khan and Bahawal Khan with their combined forces attacked Mir Alam Khan Nazim of Dera Ghazi Khan and captured Dera Ghazi Khan fort. In this very year Nawab Muzaffar Khan retired from Governorship and got his son Sarfraz Khan appointed as Governor of Multan by Shah Shuja, but virtually he himself functioned as Governor and his son was a mere figure head.

Meeting of Nawab Muzaffar Khan with Ranjit Singh.

In the year 1219 A H./1802 A.D. Shah Shuja came to Dera Ghazi Khan and Nawab Muzaffar Khan sent his third son Shah Nawaz Khan to wait on the Shah and pay homage to him. The same year Mahraja Ranjit Singh captured Jhang, crossed the river Ravi advanced towards Multan, and came up to the village of Mahtam about 25 miles from Multan. Nawab Muzaffar Khan advanced 20 Miles from Multan only to check the Sikh Army from advancing towards Multan. As both sides had no wish to fight and Ranjit Singh wanted only to probe the potentialities of Multan, therefore, both chiefs, after meeting each other and exchanging presents departed as good friends. Shortly afterward Ahmed Khan Sial, the chief of Jhang took refuge at Multan. He was liberally helped by Muzaffar Khan in recapturing his territory. Ahmad Khan Sial recovered large territories and made the rule of Sikh governor in Jhang impossible. On this the relations between Ranjit Singh and the Nawab which had become cordial in their meeting at Mahtam were again strained.

Independence of Nawab from Kabul.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan had now become completely independent and refused to obey the orders of Shah Shuja. In the year 1220 A H Ata Muhammad Khan son of Sher Muhammad, a Minister of Shah Shuja came to Multan with a strong force to recover the arrears of land revenue and also to subdue Nawab Muzaffar Khan. The latter dismissed all the royal Afghan servants and turned them out of Multan and entrenched himself in the fort. Ata Muhammad Khan was unable to do anything against Nawab Muzaffar Khan and went back to Kabul.

The First Siege of Multan by the Sikhs.

In the meantime Ranjit Singh demanded the person of Ahmed Khan Sial which the Nawab refused. On this Ranjit Singh appeared with a large force on the 16th Zilhij of the year 1221 A.H and besieged Multan. The siege continued for 22 days during which Maharaja's forces looted the surrounding territory and after that Ranjit Singh again went back, finding it very difficult to conquer the fort.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan goes to Haj.

In the year 1222 A.H Nawab Muzaffar Khan distributed all his property among his heirs and left for Haj. The same year Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk came down to Dera Ghazi Khan but Nawab Sarfraz Khan Saddozai, the Governor of Multan neither went himself to Dera Ghazi Khan to welcome the Shah, nor did he send any of his brothers on his own behalf for that purpose.

Arrival of Mr. Elphinston in Multan.

In 1808 A D./1223 A.H. Mr. Elphinston who was the envoy of East India Company in the Court of Shah Shuja passed through Multan. Nawab Muzaffar Khan, who had returned from Haj, received him well and entertained him. Mr. Elphinston has mentioned his meeting with the Nawab in his book.

The Second Siege of Multan by the Mahraja.

A Zamindar named Rajab Sial had been jailed by Nawab Sarfraz Khan for some offence during the absence of Muzaffar Khan for Haj. Maharaja Ranjit Singh put pressure on the Nawab and got him released. When in 1223 A.H/1808 A.D Nawab Muzaffar Khan returned from Haj, he was infuriated at the weakness of his son which he had shown in releasing Rajab Sial at the instance of Mahraja Ranjit Singh. He wrote to the Maharaja to abstain, in future, from interfering in the affairs of his territory. Maharaja Ranjit Singh resented this communication and he, once again, came to Multan in 1810 A.D with heavy artillary and laid siege to the fort. The siege continued for two and a half months. For some time the fort was bombarded without effect and mining was then resorted to, but the besieged forces countermined with success and blew up the battery of Attar Singh killing him with twelve men and seriously wounding others among whom was Hari Singh Nulwa. In the meantime a strong Sikh force was despatched to capture Shujabad but this fort also could not be taken. On 21st of March the Sikh Army after full preparations made a general assault but was repulsed with heavy losses. On 25th another assault was made which also miserably failed. Now despondency ruled the Sikh Army and it became impossible for them to continue the siege. Again finding it well nigh impossible to capture the fort, Maharaja Ranjit Singh who was past master in duplicity, offered to raise the siege on the condition that Nawab Muzaffar Khan should hand over the fort to Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk, who after losing his throne was taking refuge at Rawalpindi and who, as the Maharaja asserted was his ally.

Ranjit Singh seeks help of the British Govt.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan, who also had been very hard pressed by the siege, accepted this condition· Ranjit Singh, thereupon raised the siege and returned to Lahore. Maharaja was now a sworn enemy of the Nawab and seeing his own strength insufficient for the capture of Multan, requested the British Govenment for help in the name of Shah Shuja. His proposition was turned down as the British Government was well aware of the game which Ranjit Singh was playing.

Arrival of Wafa Begum & Prince Taimur in Multan.

Wafa Begum, queen of Shah Shuja and Prince Taimur, his son, came in the meantime to Multan. The Nawab received them with great honour, and vacated Diwan Khana in the fort for their residence. He waited upon them every day and provided for their kingly maintenance. After two months Shah Shuja himself came to Multan with an escort of one thousand soldiers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh and encamped at Hazuri Bagh. But Nawab Muzaffar Khan, had, in the meantime decided to back out of the promise given to Maharaja Ranjit Singh. He, therefore, entrenched himself in the fort, refused to meet the King and also stopped other Saddozais from paying homage to the Shah. The Shah sent him a message saying that though evil days had fallen upon him, he was still the hereditary paramount ruler of that land. The Nawab, should not, therefore, treat him like that, but on the other hand allow him to reside in the fort with his family and help him in regaining his throne.

Shah Shuja's conflict with the Nawab.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan declined to let him enter the fort on the ground that since the Shah was helpless in the hands of Sikh escort, one thousand strong, and Ranjit Singh had an eye on Multan, the entry of Shah Shuja into the fort would be tantamount to the entry of Ranjit Singh's men into it. The negotiations between Shah Shuja and Nawab Muzaffar Khan went on for a month. At last Nawab Muzaffar Khan sent all prominent Sayyads and Pirs of Multan in a deputation led by his son Shah Nawaz Khan to entreat the Shah to see through the game being played by Maharaja Ranjit Singh and not to insist on entering the fort. The deputation waited on the Shah and after explaining the duplicity of Maharaja Ranjit Singh requested him on behalf of Nawab Muzaffar Khan to go to Tulamba fort which will be handed over to him and where he might make preparations for his expedition which he intended to launch for regaining his Kabul throne.

Shah Shuja goes to Tulamba.

After great hesitation Shah agreed and shifted to Tulamba for the time being. He, however, wrote to Maharaja Ranjit Singh that Nawab Muzaffar Khan had backed out of his promise. Thereupon the Maharaja sent another contingent of one thousand Muslim soldiers for Shah's help and offered further help with a strong contingent under the command of his son Kharak Singh, if Nawab Muzaffar Khan did not yield. This encouraged the Shah and he again demanded that Nawab Muzaffar Khan should hand over the fort to him. This time all the Saddozai Sardars and other Afghan Tumandars pressed

the Nawab to avoid bloodshed and accede to the demand of the Shah. The Nawab agreed and after sending his bag and baggage to Shuja Abad, deputed his son to receive the Shah. Whereupon Shah Shuja advanced towards Multan fort with two thousand soldiers of Ranjit Singh. But when the Shah was nearing the fort, its gates were closed and fire was opened on the advancing forces of the Shah. This was done by Nawab Muzaffar Khan, on second thought for three reasons ; Firstly, his son Shah Nawaz Khan who was a brave and hot headed commander of his forces, had refused to hand over the fort to the Sikh forces accompanying the Shah ; Secondly, Maharaja Ranjit Singh had secretly sent word to Nawab Muzaffar Khan informing him that he was neutral in the conflict, and thirdly, Sher Mohammad Khan Bāmezai, the Wazir of Shah Shuja, who was inwardly insincere to the Shah had secretly informed Nawab Muzaffar Khan about the designs of the Shah and advised him not to hand over the fort.

When entry into the fort was thus refused to the Shah, he encamped for some days in the Haveli of Ali Muhammad Khan Khudakka Saddozai situated outsipe Lohari Gate, near the present Town Hall Ali Muhammad Khan was the only supporter of Shah in Multan in those days. The Shah first thought of laying siege to the fort but finding his escort insufficient for this later. shifted to Salar Wahin, stayed there for some days and then returned to Tulamba and from there to Rawalpindi.

Nawab's conflict with Nawab of Bahawalpur.

In the year 1226 A.H. Nawab Muzaffar Khan had a quarrel with Nawab of Bahawalpur. Some servants of Nawab of Bahawalpur had taken refuge in Multan and started making conspiracies against him. The latter remonstrated with Nawab Muzaffar Khan for giving them asylum. The old Nawab cared little as he was angry with Nawab of Bahawalpur for his conduct during the war with Sikhs in the year 1810 A.D. Nawab Bahawalpur had unwisely supplied transport to Ranjit Singh during the above mentioned siege. The relations had deteriorated further in the year 1226 A.H. as Nawab Sarfraz Khan, without consulting his father, conspired with some servants of Nawab Sadiq Khan, Dad Potra, and took possession of some territory in Jalalpur Pirwala belonging to the Nawab of Bahawalpur. Nawab Sadiq Mohammad Khan retaliated by advancing into the territory of Nawab Muzaffar Khan. Due to bad generalship of Nawab Sarfraz Khan, his forces were ambushed by the Dad Potras. Nawab Sarfraz Khan after suffering heavy losses, took refuge in the fort of Shujabad. Thus due to the impetuosity of the young

Nawab Sarfraz Khan, Nawab Muzaffar Khan lost a sincere ally in Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan who would have stood him in good stead in his future fights against the Sikhs.

The third sikh attack.

In the same year (1226—AH) Sikh marauders under the command of Dal Singh and with the blessings of Mahraja Ranjit Singh, who wanted to weaken Nawab Muzarffar Khan, again came to loot Multan and plundered all the northern territory.

The fourth sikh attack.

In the year 1231 A.H/1816 A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh himself came to Multan and encamped at village Khokran about 25 miles from Multan. He despatched a strong contingent under the command of Phula Singh Akali to Multan. The Sikhs desparately attacked the city and gained its outskirts but subsequently they were repulsed and retreated to Idgah. Muzaffar Khan came out of the fort to meet the Akalis. A bloody fight took place near Id Gah. Both sides suffered heavy lossess. The Sikhs, thereafter, fell back to the northern side of Multan, looted all the northern villages and crossed over to Muzaffargarh District where they attacked the fort of Mahmud Kot and after ransacking that territory returned to the Punjab.

The fifth sikh attack.

Next year (1817.A.D) the Sikhs again attacked Multan under the command of Ram Diyal: The sikh forces encamped near Suraj Miani, devastated all the territory within a radius of ten to twenty miles around Multan and subsequently crossed over to Muzaffargarh and besieged its fort. After plundering the territory they returned.

The Nawab was now in sore straits. He was old and in bad health. The marauding attacks of Sikhs several times, consecutively, had completely shattered the economy of his territory. Revenues had dwindled to the lowest, his treasury was empty, his subjects had fled to far off places for fear of Sikhs and the mighty Multan Fort was in a dilapidated condition. Mahraja Ranjit Singh had been made fully aware of these conditions by Nawab Abdul Samad Khan Badozai, who nursed personal grudge against Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

The final siege.

In the Jamadi-ul-Awwal of the year 1233 A.H/Jan. 1818 A.D. Maharaja Ranjit Singh who was collecting his strength

for a final show down with Nawab sent a big army of 25,000 soldiers under the command of his son Kharak Singh for the conquest of Multan. The Sikhs brought with them heavy siege guns, one of which was the well known Zamzama, manufactured by the order of Ahmad Shah Durrani. What an irony of fate that the very gun which had been manufactured for the protection of Saddozais was used for their destruction.

Nawab Muzaffar Khan called all the Forces garrisoned at Muzaffargarh and Khangarh to Multan to reinforce its defences. One of the Sikh Commanders, Diwan Chand, easily captured the above forts and then laid siege to the Fort of Shujabad. Nawab Muzaffar Khan strengthened the defences of Shujabad and Multan and made preparation to give this time a tough fight to the Sikhs.

The Sikh Army besieging the Fort and City of Multan let loose a hell on them by firing hundreds of shells every day. The Nawab had only 1400 soldiers in the Fort and a few hundred more for the defence of the City, the rest was civil population which had taken refuge in the Fort and was being fed and protected by the Nawab and this had further added to the difficulties of the Nawab. In early February 1818 the city of Multan was captured by the Sikh and was thoroughly plundered by them. The siege of the Fort continued for a period of two months and 23 days. As a result of the incessant shelling of the Fort by the Sikhs, which was being effectively directed by Abdul Samad Khan Badozai, who knew the plan of the Fort and its weak points, most of the battlements in the Fort were destroyed and the Fort wall gave way at two places ; one near the Dev Gate and the other, near Khizri Gate. The besiegers now filled up the moat surrounding the Fort and brought the Siege-guns close to the Fort. Zamzama was fired four times and two of the gates of the Fort were also destroyed, but the defenders immediately raised new defence walls and mounds of earth. The Nawab and his sons along with the Sadozai Sardars and other Pathans spared no efforts to defend the Fort but it was an unequal fight between nearly thirty thousand Sikh besiegers with a larger park of artillary and a few hundred Afghan defenders with no guns.

18 days before the fall of the Fort the Sikhs made a desparate attempt to capture the out-works of the Defence wall on eastern side of the Fort. A severe hand to hand fight took place between the defenders and the besiegers. The Sikh made assault after assault to no avail and in the forenoon they were finally repulsed with a loss of 18 hundred killed. Having measured swords the Sikhs, forlorn and defeated, so far as valour and bravery were concerned, resorted to treachery.

Fifteen days before the fall of the Multan Fort the Sikhs in the name of Shah Shuja moved for peace and offered safety to the Nawab, his family and his subjects and also offered to confirm him in his Jagir of Shujabad and Khangarh, provided the Nawab surrendered the Fort. One of the Nawab's relatives who was actively supporting the above proposal, entreated the Nawab for acceptance in the name of the future welfare of his family and tribe. The Nawab told him that he had left his welfare to his Creator and to his people. In the meantime Nawab Muzaffar Khan called a meeting of the Sardars and Tumandars and put before them the Sikhs' offer. There was a great consternation among the Sardars who strongly opposed the peace proposal and surrrndering of the Fort and thought it to be a dirty strategy of the Sikhs. They taunted the Nawab saying that he was saving his skin at the cost of the general public, who would be surely butchered by the Sikhs. The Nawab there upon assured the Sardars that to him the lives of his subjects were as precious as the lives of his own kith and kin and their honour was his own. He would therefore defend the Fort at all costs. So peace-negotiation failed and the Nawab busied himself in the defence of the fort with redoubled vigour and courage. Shah Nawaz Khan the third son of Nawab Muzaffar Khan who was a leading spirit among the defenders, sallied out of the Fort every day and surprised the encircling Morchas of the Sikhs and after inflicting heavy casualties on the enemy returned to the Fort. Such scuffles continued daily between the defenders and the besiegers.

The fall of Multan.

Now the defenders of the Fort were greatly reduced in number. They numbered only a little more than three hundred, who were the sons of Nawab, his relatives, other Saddozais and Pathans. The rest had either been killed in the defence of the city and the Fort or fled to safety or were won over by the Sikhs who untiringly used every device to weaken the defences through Abdul Samad Khan. On Saturday, the 23rd of Rajab 1223 A.H (1818 A.D) the Sikh Army after heavy shelling made a general attack on the Fort and entered it through the breach in the wall near Khizri Gate. Nawab Muzaffar Khan who was at that time personally supervising the defences of that Gate rushed forward to stop the advancing Sikhs. A hand to hand fight now ensued in which Nawab's first victim was Sadhu Singh Sodhi. During this final struggle the old Nawab was surrounded by the Sikhs who offered him Aman (Quartar), but the Nawab scorning their offer replied that it was not the time for asking Aman but Iman and continued fighting: Since the Nawab and the rest of the defenders had killed a large number of Sikhs in a hand to hand

fight, the latter, realizing that they were no match for the Pathans in sword fighting, fell back and opened gun fire on the defenders many of whom including Nawab Muzaffar Khan, were fatally wounded. The Nawab thus died a martyr on that day along with his five sons.* Eighteen other leading Saddozais and three hundred pathan soldiers who fought to the last also fell at the breach. The Sikhs now burned all the buildings in the Fort as well as in the city and put to sword a large number of innocent people including women and children.

The Fort of Shujabad was also captured and the city of Shujabad also had the same fate as Multan and was thoroughly plundered. Multan in those days was a very wealthy city. The booty plundered from Multan was estimated at some five Karor of Rupees, out of which two Karor worth of property was owned by Nawab, his sons, relatives and other Saddozais. The loot of Multan never brought happiness or good fortune to the looters who were either killed in subsequent battles or died childless or in poverty. Even Ranjit Singh, his dynasty, kingdom and ill-gotton treasury were all destroyed within 30 years of the fall of Multan. Maharaja Ranjit Singh who had entertained hopes of large gains from the loot of Multan was paid property worth only two lac of rupees. The Maharaja was furious and, when the victorious army reached Lahore, he extorted, by force of arms, from them property worth three lac of rupees but was not even then contented and would abuse those who deprived him of his due share of the loot.

Achievements during the rule of Nawab Muzaffar Khan.

Rukn-ud-Daula Haji Nawab Muzaffar Khan Saddozai Shaheed was 62 when he met his end. He ruled Multan for a period of 39 years. The Nawab was a pious man and a just ruler. In early days of his Rule he succeeded in raising Multan to pinnacle of prosperity, which it had, perhaps, never attained before. Robbery and lawlessness were put down with a stern hand, even handed justice was done to the rich and the poor alike. Cultivation extended, trade and Industry flourished. But, whatever efforts the Nawab had made for the welfare of Multan, were all brought to naught by the successive attacks of the Sikhs during the last period of his rule. He was a great benefactor of the common man and punished those big Zamindars who were cruel to their tenants. Nawab Muzaffar Khan lies buried in the portico in front of the Tomb of Hazrat Ghaus Bahawal Haqzakriya. (May peace be upon him)

The following couplets are inscribed on his grave.

*Throughout his life Nawab Muzaffar Khan had been praying to become Qazi, Ghazi, Haji and Shahid and thus all his prayers were granted by the Almighty.

شجاع و ابن شجاع حاجی
امیر ملتان زهے مظفر

بروز میدان به تیغ و بازو
چه حمله آورد چون غضنفر

چوسرخرو شد بسوئے جنت
بگفت رضوان بیا مظفر

١٢٣٣ ھ

His son, Shah Nawaz Khan Shaheed is lying buried outside the portico, a few yards towards the east of his father near the Mosque of Ghauns Sahib. On his grave the following couplets are inscribed.

چوں شیهنواز خان بملتان شهید شد
خمدار تیغ قتل برو ماه عید شد

جستم چوسال مشهدان غازی شهید
گفتا خرد که حاکم ملتان شهید شد

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Subsequent events after the fall of Multam.

Nawab Sarfraz Khan the eldest son of Nawab Muzaffar Khan who was defending the Fort at Dev Gate was wounded along with his brother, Zulfiqar Khan, and fell into the hands of Sikhs alive. He was sent along with the other survinig members of the family to Lahore and presented before Maharaja Ranjit Singh. The Maharaja showed them great respect and granted a life pension of Rupees thirty Thousand per year for their maintenance together with a palatial house for the residence of the family. The family of Nawab Muzaffar Khan settled in Lahore and the only direct descendant of Nawab Muzaffar who lives in Multan is Nawabzada Zaffar Khan, who is a philanthropist beyond his means and has bestowed a precious piece of land near Commissioner's House for the maintenance of Shah Hussain Khan Saddozai's Mosque.

After the fall of Multan, Ali Muhammad Khan Khudakka Saddozai was the only Saddozai who, due to his close association with Shah Shuja, survived the general massacre in Multan by the Sikhs but his property was not spared from the general plunder.

تذکرة الملوک Tazkira-Tul-Maluk, a unique book

Ali Muhammad Khan was a highly educated and cultivated man. He espoused throughout his life the cause of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk and was companion of the Shah during his wanderings of Kabul, Kashmir and Sind and during his compaigns. He remained for many years in the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh as a representative of Shah Shuja-ul-Mulk. The Maharaja bestowed upon him an annual Jagir of five thousand rupees. He is the author of Tazkira-tul-Maluk, a book in Persian containing complete and comprehensive history of Saddozais. The book contains one chapter on the Origin of Pathans. Some Chapters are devoted to the Saddozais who lived in Walayat (Afghanistan) ; other chapters are devoted to the Saddozais who lived in Hindustan. It is an excellent work on Genealogy, and overall, the Hisitory of Saddozais. There is one original manuscript and three copies of Tazkria-tul-Maluk in possession of some of his descendants. One copy of the Tazkra-tul-Maluk is with the family of Shahzada Saleh Jan of Lahore.

Saddozais during British period.

Ali Muhammad Khan died in 1256 A.H/1839 A.D, and is lying buried along with his ancestor Sultan Hayat Khan. He left behind four sons; Muhammad Behram Khan, Zurgham Khan Mubazir-ud-Din Khan, and Auzdar Ali Khan. Since the Sikhs were responsible for the general ruination of Saddozais and the end of Saddozai rule in Multan, Muhammad Behram Khan along with his brothers naturally sided with the British when they laid siege to Multan and fought against the Sikhs in 1848. A.D. The Haveli of Ali Muhammad Khan situated near the present Town Hall at Multan was destroyed by the artillery-fire of Mool Raj's garrison in the Multan. Fort and so the family of Ali Muhammad Khan shifted to the site where the present Khudakka House stands. After the annexation of Multan by the British, Muhammad Behram Khan, who was a scholarly man, was, first, appointed as Tehsildar and later as Settlement officer in the First Settlement of the British period.* His brother

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*Mohammad Behram Khan Saddozai and his brothers along with Hakim Shah Bukhsh Qureshi were the only Muslim Zamindars of Multan District who declared at the time of First Revenue Settlement that they would follow Shariat-law in matters of inheritance and their families continued to do so uptill creation of Pakistan.

Mohd Zurgham Khan, was Kotwal of Shujabad and Multan during the Early British period.

Khudakka Mosque.

Muhammad Behram Khan and his brothers built, in 1290 A.H a fine mosque in the Khudakka House which is a superfine specimen of Mughal Architecture and Kashigary Art. Finest specimens of Caligraphy in Persian and Arabic can be seen inside the main hall of the mosque. In a recent selection this mosque has been declared to be one of the twelve most beautiful Mosques of Pakistan. Inside the mosque, on the walls, are painted two maps of Mecca and Madina of that period when Behram Khan and his brothers visited Hejaz. The maps show all the physical features; important places, roads and streets in it, enhancing its historical value. The Mosque, which is about a hundred years old, is now-a-days under extensive repairs an d is being renovated by the family. The other Saddozais of note during the British Period were Nur Muhammad Khan, Sub Registrar of Multan, Abdullah Khan a persian poet of note, Abdul Rahim Khan, Thesildar, Risaldar Khuda Dad Khan, Abdul Karim Khan a police officer, and Hafiz Ullah Khan son of Muhammad Zurgham Khan who, meritoriously, served the Survey of India Department. He resigned in 1901 and devoted the rest of his life to gardening and agriculture. He was a great connaisseur of mangoes and dates. He was the first to introduce, in Multan, grafted mangoes which he brought from U.P. He planted a garden in his Chak, Hafiz Abad, in Bahawal Nagar District, which is famous for many best varieties of Arabian date trees. Another of his garden namely, Masha Allah Garden, in Multan District, is famous for more than three hundred choicest varieties of granfted mango trees. He was regarded as the pioneer of grafted mangoes gardens during his life time. He died in 1957.

The living Saddozais of Note in Multan.

The living prominent members of the Khudakka Saddozais of Multan are Haji Ahmad Nawaz Khan. Col Mehmood Khan Durrani, George Cross, author of "The Sixth Column" a world famous book; Muhammad Saleem Khan, Excise and Taxation Officer, Muhammad Azim Khan an old Muslim Leaguer Faiz Ullah Khan, Secretary Municipal Committee, Multan, Muzhar Nawaz Khan a well knswn Social and Political worker of Multan; Muhammad Shamim Khan of Shamim and Co, Sher Muhammad Khan of Virgo Chemical Works, Faiz Muhammad Khan, Chairman Union Committee and Proprietor Dawn Medical Hall, Ahmad Khan, Proprietor Millat Cloth House, Hamid Khan son of Hafiz Ullah Khan, a horticulturist of note like his father and Muhammad

Khan who, has recently, retired as Dy. Inspector of Schools after serving the Education Department for 37 years. Mention may also be made, here, of Ghulam Qasim Khan who, after his retirement from Government Service, devoted his energies to gardening and laying out a beautiful garden namely Kazim Bagh which has superfine varieties of mangoes and other fruits. The family owns 2800 Acres of land in Multan District and 1700 Acres in Bahawalpur Division. The majority of the members of the family are devoted to Agriculture and Gardening and own finest Mango gardens.

Some members of the family are prosperous businessmen and Industrialists. The family commands respect. The family also holds extensive commercial properties, such as shops, godowns etc. in different parts of the city. It may be mentioned here that, inspite of the extreme religious trends of the family, it has not lagged behind in giving secular education to its children, quite a good number of whom (both male and female) are Graduates and M.As in Arts and Science as well. And some of them, after their Post Graduate Studies, are doctors, engineers and lecturers in Colleges and lawyers. Some others from the younger generation have gone to Europe and America for higher education and technical studies ; and after completing their courses are expected to return soon to serve their country in various capacities.

Out of the young lot the following Saddozais are promising in their own fields :—

1. Sharif Ashraf Khan, Lecturer in Chemistry, Government College, Multan.
2. Saeed Ashraf Khan, Lecturer in Physics, Government College, Multan.
3. Ashiq Mohammad Khan, Lecturer in History, Government College, Multan.
4. Saeed Muhammad Khan, Senior Flight Engineer, P. I. A.
5. Abdul Khaliq Khan, 1st Class Executive Officer in P. I. A.
6. Doctor Mohammad Yousif Khan, M. BB. S., Punjab, at present doing his Ph. D. in medicine in U. S. A.
7. Captain Mohammad Nasim Khan (Engineer) at present in Air O. P.. Pak Army.
8. Mohammad Sadiq Khan, B. Sc., Automobile Engineering.
9. Sidiq Ashraf Khan, M. Sc., Assistant Chemist, Lever Brothers, Rahim Yar Khan.

Mention may also be made of the recent addition of two Saddozais of Note, namely Sher Zaman Khan and Muhammad Bashir Khan Saddozai who have shifted from Dera Ismail Khan and have taken permanent residence in Multan. Both are well-to-do Zamindars and men of industrious habits.

MONUMENTS OF SADDOZAIS

Period from (1652 A.D to 1818 A.D)

These were the troubled times of Civil War, of the last days of Mughal Empire, of the inroads of Merhatta hordes and ravages of Sikh Missels. All the Saddozai Subedars or Nawabs and notables were busy throughout this period in the defence of their hearths and homes and had no spare time to devote to the architectural niceties. There are no architectural achievements of this period to boast about. But, whatever was built, had been destroyed by Sikh ravages. However the following monuments are the architectural remains of importance.

Monuments in Multan :

(*i*) *Shah Hussain Khan's Mosque* ; This Mosque was built by Shah Hussain Khan Saddozai just after his migration from Khurasan in the year 1652-AD. It was built during the last days of Shah Jehan when Mughal Architecture was at its zenith. Yet it has no trace of Mughal-architecture. It is a model of Pathan-architecture with all the distinctive characteristies of that style. It is a *work of great solidity* with massive sloping walls and domes three in number, mounted on platform, four feet higher than the roof. The main hall is 50 ft by 20 ft, a vaulted chamber of low roof. The Courtyard is 80 ft by 80 ft.— a 6 feet high platform. It was a big Juma Mosque meeting the requirements of all the residents of Kiri Shah Hussain Khan and the adjacent Kiris of Bahadur Khails and Kiri Misri Khan. It was the official Mosque of Subedars and Nawabs of Multan from the pulpit of which Khutbaz were proclaimed.

Recently Nawabzada Zaffar Khan Saddozai bestowed a piece of land, the income of which is being expended on this Mosque by a Trust created by the active interest of Mazhar Nawaz Khan Saddozai and Haji Mohammad Baran Khan Khakwani. The Mosque is well preserved and has been recently renovated. A Maktub is also being run under Maulana

Ghulam Ali, the Iman of the Mosque. The mosque is situated near the Commissioner's House on the northern side of the Mausoleum of Shah Hussain Khan.

(ii) *Sultan Hayat Khan's Mosque* ; This mosque was built by Sultan Hayat Khan in 1093 A.H as a private mosque for his Kiri. It was surrounded by a garden and four walls which contained, also, the palace of Sultan Hayat Khan, but the rest of the buildings were destroyed in 1178 A.D by Jhanda Singh Gunda Singh Missel. Now the mosque is situated inside the compouud of Deputy Commissioner's Bungalow. This, also is a specimen of Pathan Architecture. It is a small mosque as compared to the mosque of Shah Hussain Khan, but is finely built and well preserved. The walls are of massive thickness. The main hall is low vaulted chamber, but higher than that of the mosque of Shah Hussain Khan. The main hall is crowned with three low domes mounted on platforms. The style is a bit improved one, compared to the Shah Hussain Khan's Mosque. The public path leading from Abdali Road to this mosque has, recently, been encroached upon by an adjacent landlord, and, now, there is no approach to the mosque except through the main gate of Deputy Commissioner's House.

(iii) *Shishmahal ;* It comprised mainly of a spacious chamber elaborately decorated with sparkling mosaics of glass and mirror. It was surrounded by a beautiful, walled, persian styled, garden full of ornamental and fruit trees. It was built by Shah Hussain Khan after his retirement from the Mughal service and was the official residence of all the Saddozai Sudedars and Nawabs of Multan throughout. It was thoroughly plundered and ravaged by the Sikhs at the time of fall of Multan in 1818 A.D. It was lying in ruins when the British annexed Multan in 1848. After some time, this chamber, with extensive additions was included in Commissioner's House. The main hall of the present Commissioner's House is the remains of the spacious building.

(iv) *The Mausoleum of Shah Hussain Khan* : This building is a fine admixture of Pathan and Mughal architecture. It is not definite whether it was built by Shah Hussain Khan himself, after his retirement from Mughal Service, or by later Nawabs. The main hall with dimensions of 25 ft X 25 ft is a perfect hollow cube in form and stands at a platform 4 feet higher than the ground. The hall has a thick vaulted roof and high arches on all side. In the centre of the roof of the hall is a huge octagonal cupola each side of which is, again, mounted by small cupolas and all this is crowned by a small dome of medium height. From outside the building is elaborately, and

intricately, decorated in blue Kashi. The building has no inscriptions except a few Quranic Verses inscribed above the eastern gate. Inside the hall is burried Shah Hussain Khan Saddozai and his nephew Jalal Khan. The building needs extensive repairs.

Two other graves, without any inscription, are to be found outside the Mausoleum on the platform. Six graves of the relatives of Shah Hussain Khan are to be found on a separate platform a few yards towards the east.

(*v*) *Khudakka Mosque:* It was built in 1290 A. H. by Mohd Bahram Khan Saddozai and his brothers. It is situated near the Civil Hospital in Kiri Afghanan. It is a gem of a mosque, a most beautiful specimen of Mughal Kamangri and Kashigari Art, richly decorated, inside, by the elaborate and intricate panelling, calligraphy and flower works ; and outside by beautiful designs on blue Kashi Tiles. It is worth seeing. The mosque has three white domes with blue Kashi lines and fringes, two beautiful minerets, towering high above the front arches and the side domes. The central dome gives the building a majestic beauty. Every part of the building is well proportioned which is the keynote of its beauty.

The whole building stands on an elevated platform and is most dignified.

Monuments in Shujabad.

Nawab Shuja Khan was a highly learned and cultivated man of his time with extravagant habits and generous disposition. Throughout his life he busied himself with hard work in expanding the fortune of his family. He was the first amongst the Saddozais to be called a real Nawab, owning elephants, riding in Palkis and holding Darbars like the Mughul Rulers. He was aspirant to the Government of Multan from his early days. But those were troubled times. The Mughal Central Government was weak and its writ was only vithin the municipal bounds of Delhi City. Chaos was order of the day. The Marhatta hords and Sikh Missels prowled like beasts of prey and Multan was subjected to depredation of these hords many a times. Therefore this city was not the safe place where to keept Government treasures or even one's life savings. Nawab Shuja Khan could not afford to leave the fortune of his family or of his tribe at the whim or mercy of the Governor of Multan and

make its safety dependent to the defence of Multan. He therefore thought it advisable to have a town of his own liking, his own strong-hold from where he could rule independently without let or hinderance.

Shujabad was formerly known as Talkot and was an uninhabited mound situated in a low-lying area surrounded by swamp lands adjacent to the river Chenab. Nawab Shuja Khan, on the advice of a Saint, Pir Abdur Rashid Shah Gilani, selected the present site for building a city of his own dreams. After reclamation of the surrounding areas, the work was started in 1748 A.D/1161 A.H and was completed in 1750 A.D/ 1163 A. H. But additions, alterations and improvements continued even upto 1818 A,D-done by Nawab Shuja Khan himself and by his successor Nawab Muzaffar Khan. During his life time the city had 394 houses surrounded by a high brick-wall of considerable strength with parapets and loop-holes for muskeiry. This rampart was further strengthened by *bastions* constructed in the walls at some intervals The access to this town was gained through four gates of extraordinary strength. Four bazaars, intersecting each other, and, thus, connecting the gates with many a shop were built. The town, square in shape, was built on a regular pattern and special attention was paid to its drainage and sanitation. It provided sanctity to all the Saddozais and Pathnns whenever any misfortune befell Multan.

In the life time of Shuja Khan, Jam-e-Masijid Nawab Sahib, Shalmar garden, Baghicha Nawab Sahib, Eidgah, Mausoleum of Pir Abdur Rashid Shah and other smaller monuments were completed. The rest of the buildings were built by Nawab Muzaffar Khan Shujabad suffered, irretrieveably, in 1818 at the hands of Sikhs after its fall. But it was, somewhat restored during the time of Sawan Mal. Unfortunately, the town has been in a most neglected state even in these times. The city walls are in a badly dilapidated condition and all the monuments are crumbling—thanks to the negligence and apathy of the persons responsible for its upkeep. However, the four gates of the town are intact and are regularly closed after sunset as during the days of the Nawab. Some traces of the former drainage-system are also to be found in southern parts of the town. The following monuments, denoting connection of the town with the history of Saddozais, still exist in it :—

(*i*) *Jam-e-Mosque of Nawab Shuja Khan* : This mosque was built by the late Nawab and is situated in the centre of the town. It is a structure of bricks and mortar which has recently, been extended and additional rooms and prayer halls built, thanks

to the efforts of the late Qazi Ehsan Ahmad Shujabadi, whose ancestor Qazi Muhammad Sultan was the first Qazi of Shujabad and Imam of the Mosque. The structure has no domes but two minerets are of considerable strength ; simple in design, plain in their appearance, crowned by domed cupolas and spire. The roof of the building is low and made of wooden boards and rafts and is decorated with exquisite flower work of Kamangri style. Persian and Arabic Verses are inscribed on the walls and niches. The front arches, three in number, are decorated by inscribed Tiles of blue Kashi. The entrance to the mosque is through a gate and Deohri and over the gate this couplet is inscribed :— مسجد زیشان نواب شجاع خان - هست تحفه شاهان

(*ii*) *Mausoleum of Pir Abdur Rashid Gilani ;* Pir Abdur Rashid Shah was a saint on whose suggestion Shuja Khan selected the present site for the town of Shujabad. He was the patron saint of Shujabad. His Mausoleum is situated adjacent to the western gate of the town named after him. It is an octagonal building built on a raised platform. The vaulted chamber is mounted by a dome of medium height and a flight of Stairs of bricks leads to the top of the dome. The Mausoleum is well kept by the Mujawir.

(*iii*) *Small Mosque* (*Chhoti Musjid*) ; It is a small mosque of simple design situated in Dhobi Mohalla. Its vaulted chamber is surmounted by a dome of medium size which is crowned by a pinacle in the shape of a flower-basket. The middle arch is mounted by a row of four small turrets.

(*iv*) *Eidgah ;* It is situated outside the city in the east at a distance of two Furlongs. It has an open courtyard bound by four walls, entry to which is through two arched gates facing northern and southern side respectively. The eastern wall contains three Mehrabs (prayer niches). Each corner of the eastern wall is mounted by a minaret of medium heig ht and simple design. The original structure was destroyed and only one southern Mehrab (Prayer nich) remains of that worthy structure. In the early twentees one Wali Muhammad, a Tehsildar of Shujabad reconstructed it on the old foundation and according to the old pattern. The courtyard is full of shady and ornamental trees.

(*v*) *Shalimar Garden* ; This garden was situated two miles west of the town of Shujabad. It was a garden of suppreme beauty and grandeur, full of ornamental and fruit-trees, fountains, canals and Baradaris, which were enclosed by four walls. But unfortun ately there is nothing left now except a few old trees, a desolate well and dim memories of the old people who

remembered its grandeur of olden days and wrongly called it Chalemar.

(*vi*) *Haveli Mithe Shah*; (Mithe Shah was a courtier of Nawab Shuja Khan). This Heaveli is situated in the south western corner of town near the rampart. It contains six double storeyed houses, each comprising of many rooms. The houses are intwo rows, three in each row, made of brick and mortar. The main gate of the Haveli is a fine specimen of exquisite and intricate wood-work of the times. Wood has been, abundantly, used in the construction of the Haveli.

One could, easily, judge the living standards of the people of those days by visiting the Haveli. After the fall of Shujabad in 1818, the Haveli passed into the hands of the ancestors of one Jhangi Ram. At present, a family of sweetmeat sellers from Rohtak lives in it and the building is not being well looked after.

(*vii*) *The last Resting place of Nawab Shuja Khan*: Nawab Shuja Khan died in 1189 A H and is lying burried outsid ethe town of Shujabad, on the eastern side, near village Khair Shah. There is no structure or edifice covering his grave which is situated on a platform in the centre of a courtyard surrounded by vaulted four-walls. On the platform there are two graves. The bigger one is that of Nawab Shuja Khan and the smaller one is said to be the grave of his wife Towards the south there are other three graves raised on a platform but without any inscription. There is a Mehrab, a fine specimen of brick in the western wall on which only Kalima is inscribed. In the southern wall there is an arched opening which leads to a smaller courtyard, the walls of which are of recent built, and is said to contain the graves of women of the family of the Nawab. Adjacent to northern wall of the courtyard is a small simple mosque of no architectural importance. The walls of the courtyard are crumbling and their overall condition is bad.

(*viii*) '*Jahaz Mahal*': This spacious palace was once unsur passed in architectural grandeur, exquisite beauty and elegance. At present it is much neglected and, is in fact, in ruins. It is situated in the centre of a quadrangle bounded on the north and the east by ramparts of the town and on the other two sides by high walls. Entrance to this quadrangle is through a majestic gate. The main building is made of bricks and mortar. It was formerly the private residence of the Saddozai Nawabs; at present it is being used as Tahsil office. The building is raised on a platform and comprises of numerous stately rooms and arched chambers. It is square in shape and on each side of it there are three doors for passage. Above each of these doors is one big, carved, wooden

hangover of beautiful design (It resembles the roof of Naulakha Mahal in the Lahore Fort). The front of the building is a fine specimen of tile-work. In the centre there is one huge octagonal hall susrounded, on four sides, by pentagonal rooms and in the corners by small square rooms. All the rooms are connceted with each other by doors and openings. The ceiling is made of wood and the traces on the walls show they were, formerly, decorated with tasteful Kamangari flower work, minute frescoes and paintings, which after the removal of the upper storey and change of the roof, in the early fortees, had mostly disappeared. Traces of this former splendid work are also to be found in a niche over the gate connecting the main hall with the eastern pentagonal room where now the Wasil Baqi Nawis works. There are many fine specimens of perforated lattice work, in the outer walls, used as ventilators.

Formerly. it was a three storeyed building consisting of under-ground chambers, the present building and Baradari over the roof of the present building. The under-ground chambers were filled and the Baradari was removed by the orders of Mr. E.P. Moon, the former Deputy Commissoner of Multan, wno found it in a bad shape. Inside the quadrangle there are traces of Zanana mosque in the eastern corner. Outside the main gate of the quadrangle there is row of arcaded rooms-formerly used by the servants of the Palace. A well and a Hamam connected with the palace by an under-ground passage, still, exists across the street towards the south. The palace is in a very bad shape and it is a pity that this monument of unsurpassed beauty and design is in such a neglected plight. It is said to have been buil by Nawab Muzaffar Khan but the author has strong reasons to disagree and thinks it to be the work of that great builder-the Nawab Shuja Khan.

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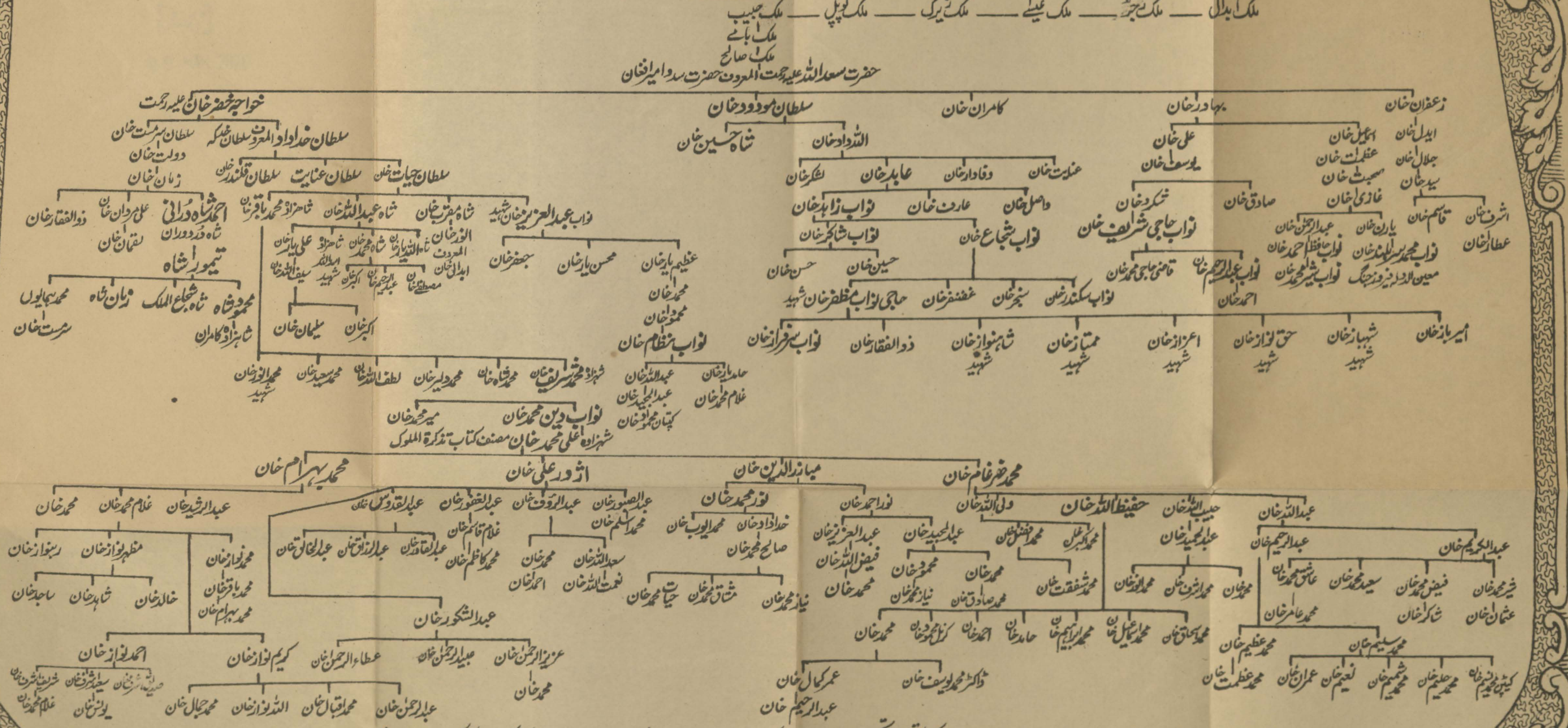
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شجرہ نسب اولاد حضرت سدو امیر افغان علیہ رحمت المعروف خاندان سدوزئی



نوٹ:- لاولد اصحاب کا نام درج نہیں کیا گیا ہے۔ شجرہ نسب اولاد حضرت خواجہ خضر خان مکمل تحقیق و تجسس سے تحریر کیا ہے۔ لفظ نواب ان حضرات کے نام سے منسوب کیا گیا ہے جو کہ کسی علاقہ کے ناظم یا صوبیدار رہے ہیں۔

اسلم کاتب

(لائن پریس لاہور)